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Record

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1874.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 7th December, 1874.

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POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

The *Maksud-ul-Akhbar* for the 4th week of November records the perpetration of a brutal assault on, and violation of, a woman by a Jat in the village of Maduthi, Rohtak district. The writer says that the woman's husband was induced by bribes to keep the matter secret, and that the jamadar of police, chaukidars, and lumberdars all followed his example, but that after a while one of the chaukidars gave information to a teacher, named Lalla Khub Chand, informing him of all the particulars. He seeing the disgraceful way in which the police had acted, gave information to the tahsildar, who at once went to the village, found the woman, and had her conveyed to the hospital. The case has been sent up to the Deputy Sahib of Jhajjar for investigation.

The *Jalwa-i-Tur* of the 24th November remarks editorially upon the favour and kindness displayed by Government towards its subjects in establishing hospitals wherever necessary; but the writer thinks that the object in view is frustrated by the fact that however sick a person may be, if he is poor, he can



only obtain European medical aid by going to the said hospitals, as unless he can pay Rs. 16 as a fee for each visit—a rate Government itself has, he says, established as a rule—no European medical officer will visit him, and the consequence, if the patient is seriously ill, must be death. The editor considers it a matter of deep regret that Government should thus, in a measure, place beyond reach some of the advantages it wishes to extend to its subjects. He goes on to say that, setting aside all question of money-making, merely as an act of charity alone, it would be only right for doctors to visit the sick poor at their own homes. He then proceeds to quote other instances in which bad results are likely to follow the enforcement of the rule complained against, and as an example of the truth of this assertion he gives an extract from the letter of an English correspondent at Burmah as follows:—

“A needy person required the professional services of an English doctor for his wife, who was dangerously ill; the husband agreed to give the doctor his fee when his wife recovered, and upon this agreement the doctor treated her, and went several times to the house. The woman recovered and the doctor demanded his fee; the husband declared that he could not pay it, and at last, in despair, made his wife over to the doctor. When this became known to the poor man's friends they put him out of caste.” The editor considers that it is his duty to bring to notice anything concerning the public good, or is likely to bring discredit on Government, and he has therefore given this matter prominent insertion in his paper. He concludes as follows: “We do not see that any advantage is gained by passing such an order in regard to medical fees; if it has been done with a view to increase the income of Medical Officers, we think that when Government expends so much money, it might give them something more, and thus recompense them for their extra labour in attending at people's houses; and if Government desires the advancement of its hospitals, it would be better for people to give voluntarily what they are able to afford, rather than be



forced to do what they cannot. We have one more remark to make in the interests of the public. There is one particular stated time for the dispensing of medicines. This is a great source of trouble and inconvenience, and we hope that some change may be effected, and that in every hospital able men may be appointed to dispense medicines at all times; an arrangement which could be easily effected by each taking his turn about."

With a view to expose the kind of people selected as members of Municipal Committees, the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 27th November cites a case in point at Kila'-i-Didar Singhi in zila Gujranwala:—"A well known Sahukar and Rais, formerly a member of the Municipality, who committed himself last year in having caused the abduction of a young girl, and for which he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 and suffer fourteen days' confinement, has now seduced another man's wife. On investigation he has been sentenced by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Barakat Ali, to two years' imprisonment." It is asked—If this Sahukar was in great poverty, how has he contrived to pay Rs. 1,200 fine all at once?

Complaint is made of the disagreeable stench proceeding from the tank in front of the Tahsil gate, the water being stagnant. The writer recommends that the tank should be at once looked to, or much sickness will ensue.

Under the heading "Jullundur" it is stated that about a fortnight ago the Deputy Inspector-General of Police arrived, in his tour of inspection, and issued an imperative order that all the police should be drilled and brought under proper discipline. Referring to this, the editor remarks that it is all very well to discipline the police force, but that it looks very like oppression to include the "Daftar people."

It is stated that crime is very prevalent at Peshawar, or in the district, especially at a place called Hastnagar. No less



than five murders are said to have been committed in one week. "The police chauki at Sazawar is about to be abolished, but we think that this course will only make matters worse. It is said that all the constables of this chauki are in the habit of indulging in strong drink, and are a set of idle fellows, very neglectful of their duty."

The *Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the same date complains of the need of a Native Judge in addition to the European Judges of the Chief Court of that Province. The writer states that he has often urged this point, and no notice has been taken of it; "but now that the time has arrived when this tribunal should be made the High Court, we offer our congratulations to our readers upon the fact that a report has been made to Government to have this change effected, and we have some hope that one of the additional Judges selected will be a native of the country, an arrangement which will be found most advantageous to the people."

The *Khair-Khwah-i-Oudh* of the 29th November, under the heading "Alipur," publishes an extract from a paper called the *Vishwadit*, to the effect that at the abovementioned place the *amla* of the Court of Justice are constantly taking bribes, and that they "do so openly, while the Munsif sits and quietly watches proceedings, quite blind to what is going on."

The *Roznamcha* of the 20th November publishes a long complaint regarding certain changes in the sanitary arrangements of the Municipality of Lucknow. The writer alludes to the rubbish and filth having been made over to the people, on the condition that they remove it or sell it; at the same time keeping the places clean, instead of having it removed in closed carts, as was formerly done. The writer says—"instead of the one closed cart there are some 25 donkeys laden with filth, and driven about the streets by sweepers; sometimes the bags containing the rubbish are thrown over by the donkeys; and, in their hurry to clean up the mess made,



the sweepers leave a great portion of it in the street, so that the change is by no means a pleasant one to the people generally. Moreover the sweepers, who now have the disposal of this rubbish for manuring purposes, have raised the price to such an extent that the cultivators, who formerly paid Rs. 10 per field, are now charged Rs. 40, which they are unable to afford, and the consequence is that they cannot carry on their work, and gladly take service as coolies in the streets. The editor expresses his regret at this state of things, and is of opinion that the Municipality, in making these new arrangements, have not had in view the public benefit, but that they add considerably to the loss of the cultivators, as well as tend to increase the prevalence of disease in the city by the accumulation of filth. The writer recommends Government to order an immediate return to the old system.

The same paper disapproves of the tax of one anna each imposed on the grain parchers of the city. He says that the whole collection amounts to some Rs. 20 a month, 15 of which is expended on the entertainment of three tahsil peons, leaving Rs. 5 of the public revenue, and he considers it beneath the dignity of a great Government to levy such a paltry tax.

The *Rohilkhand Akhbar* of the 28th November states that some time ago Sir John Strachey moved the Government of India to amend the law relating to imprisonment for debt; the writer also calls upon his readers to remember that the subject has been mooted more than once this year with no apparent results. He concludes by expressing his conviction that, as Sir John Strachey has taken up the matter, something will now be done.

The same paper of the 2nd December notices the scarcity of water at Nasirabad, and says that no place in Hindustan is so badly off in this respect. It is further stated that there are some 200 wells in cantonments, but that only one contains drinkable water, the one near the European barracks, which supplies the fort.



The *Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Hind* of the 28th November records an outrage at Lucknow on the night of the 26th idem. The victim is a Musalman, and was, in the heart of the city, set upon by two badmashes, who stunned him by a blow from a club, wounded him with a knife in several places, and took away his *razai*. Notice was given to the police, and the wounded man was taken to the hospital.

The *Karnama* of the 30th November mentions a case somewhat similar to the above, also at Lucknow. The victim in this case was one Nadir Aga Sahib, *alias* Banne Sahib, who was proceeding to the house of his father-in-law, when he found his path blockaded by a number of bad characters who demanded his clothing. This the man delayed in surrendering, upon which he was struck on the shoulder and head; but the "Mirza Sahib courageously seized one of his assailants, when he was again struck and wounded with a knife, and at last left senseless on the ground, the ruffians decamping with his property. A servant of the Mirza happened to pass, and found his master; the alarm was given, and the wounded man was conveyed in a *doli* to his house. Although the police *chauki* was close at hand, the police appeared quite ignorant of what was going on." The writer adds that this is a common occurrence in the city.

The same paper brings to notice the extent to which forgery of stamp papers prevails. The writer says he was under the impression that great profit accrued to Government from its stamps, but that dishonest people claim a share in this also. "In the year 1871," he says, "no less than Rs. 1,10,000 worth of false stamps were used, and in 1872 Rs. 95,000 worth, those persons only who presented them being punished for the fraud, while the actual forgers escaped. The loss occasioned fell more on the public than the Government." The writer recommends cash transactions in this branch of the revenue, instead of the issue of stamps, which can be so readily turned to account by dishonest persons.



The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 1st December alludes to the presence of wild elephants in the Dēhra Dun. The writer proceeds to say that they are very numerous, dangerous, and troublesome. In one village alone it is said that one of these animals killed two men. He adds "the extraordinary part of it is that if a wild elephant kills anybody, no one cares to enquire into the matter ; but if a man happens to kill an elephant he is immediately fined Rs. 500 or imprisoned."

The *Urdu Akhbar* of the same date suggests that the Rais of Dehli may have plots of land under the city walls allotted to them for the purpose of forming gardens, as has been done at Lahore. The writer considers that this would be a very excellent, as well as a profitable arrangement, and would greatly improve the appearance of the city. He recommends that the Supreme Government be moved to grant this boon to the people of Dehli.

The same paper condemns the practice of employing men of all castes in the police force, more particularly in the Dehli police, especially such castes as Gujars, Jats, &c. The writer says that as Government has established the police for the protection of public property, such men, who are by profession thieves, ought not to be enlisted, as they are apt to assist their brethren not in the force with information regarding the whereabouts of wealthy families, and having well schooled them, instead of preventing theft, only keep watch over the thieves, and see that they are not disturbed in their depredations. "If this be the case," adds the editor, "how can any crime be discovered?"

The *Nasim-i-Jaunpur* of the same date reports an extensive robbery with violence committed at Gorakhpur. Several police constables and the kotwal are reported to have been severely wounded, and some perhaps killed. The Inspector of Police has been sent to enquire into the case by order of the Superintendent.



The *Agra Akhbar* of the 30th November, under the heading "Treatment of Natives by Europeans," publishes a complaint against Mr. Powlett, Assistant Joint Magistrate of Mirzapur, who is said to be in the habit of beating people in open Court. One case is cited where a Muharrir named Bhagwan was thus beaten, and another where one Ganga Ram was slapped. The writer goes on to say that notwithstanding that Mr. Powlett is an able officer and a just man, he, the writer, thinks that if a Hindustani Deputy Collector acted in this manner the Government would immediately take notice of such conduct, "but although this habit of Mr. Powlett has been frequently complained of, no notice is taken. Those who learn this will wonder why the Muharrir has not filed a complaint against Mr. Powlett; but how is it possible for a man on Rs. 10 per month to complain against his superior? We respectfully request that the Government will give this gentleman a hint on the subject."

The *Jalwa-i-Tur* of the 2nd December mentions that a Russian has been imprisoned by a Magistrate at Bombay, "his only fault being that he had no means of livelihood." The editor is of opinion that, while displaying his zeal, the Magistrate had no right to assume that this unfortunate man was a bad character; and he adds, "there are thousands of people who do not appear to have any means of livelihood, and yet God in His mercy provides them with their daily bread. The Government ought to interfere, and institute strict enquiries into the case of this poor foreigner."

The *Ab-i-Hayat-i-Hind* of the 1st December offers some remarks on the Royal Commission, in regard to its comments on the working of "faujdari and police cases." The writer judges from the said comments that the British Parliament considers this part of the administration in India weak, and he enquires, if the natives of the country were to take this upon themselves, of what use would the Government be to them? He goes on to say: "to our thinking, until the



Royal Commission allows the respectable people of Hindustan to take part in its enquiries into the administration of the country, this state of things will continue, and the true insight into Indian affairs, which is so much desired, be unattainable. It is but reasonable to suppose that the people of the country should know more about it than strangers. If the Government of India had discovered the flaw which existed to prevent the perfect working of the faujdari system, it would certainly have adopted measures to remedy the evil, and not incurred the risk of being considered weak and incapable of governing."

The *Saiyid-ul-Akhbar* of the same date publishes the following imaginary conversation about Cabul affairs:—

Q. "Do you know the Europeans who make presents to the Amir? What does the Amir give in return, and how does he befriend the English Government?"

A. "Yes, I know; it is this, that Bahram Khan, who murdered Major Macdonald, is still alive and living with his brother in security at Lalpura, the Amir not possessing the proper feelings to have him seized and made over to the Government!"

"Brother, this is the real state of things; and it is the usual result with all who eat the Government salt."

Reply. "Yes, the Government salt certainly works in this way with the Afghans."

A story is told in the same paper of some medical man at Rawalpindi, who, on going to see a patient, behaved in such an uproarious way that it was soon discovered that he was under the influence of drink; and it was with difficulty that he could be restrained from committing greater acts of violence than had already marked his visit. The editor enquires why Government encourages the sale of liquor.



The *Benares Akhbar* of the 3rd December highly approves of the sentence of transportation for life passed on a thief by the Judge of Benares, and is of opinion that if such severe examples are more frequent, crime would be soon decrease.

#### POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Koh-i-Nur* of the 28th November mentions that at Tonk a Saraogi mahajan gave a sick dog some bread and had it turned out of his house, but the dog died on the threshold. Upon this a panchayat assembled, and pronounced the man guilty of having murdered the dog. He appealed to the Nawab, and was fined Rs. 500, and put out of caste until he performed the usual ceremony to re-admit him. It is further stated that misrule prevails to a great extent at Tonk, and that the Nawab is passing his time among prostitutes.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 4th December publishes the following under the heading "Mewar :—" "It is said that when the Maharana of Mewar died, the widow was not allowed to become *satti*, this being the first instance of the prohibition being enforced. On the occasion of the death of a former Raja no less than thirty-six Ranis became *satti*."

Under the heading "Mysore" the following appears :—"The Government has promised to rule only for the benefit of the people of Hindustan, and that its ruling shall only continue until the people are able to do so for themselves, when the *saltanat* will be made over to them. Signs of this have already appeared in Mysore, as the Chief Commissioner is filling up all vacancies with Hindustanis. No doubt this arrangement is a good one, because in a short time the Raja will be put in possession of his own country. An officer in the Raja's service has written a work, in which he gives it as his opinion that Hindustanis are not equal to such appointments ; but then there are many things in the same book which cannot be very pleasing to the European community. There are some remarks also on the good administration of the country."



The *Rohilkhand Akhbar* of the 28th November accords praise to the Political Agent at Udaipur for his successful efforts in having abolished the crime (and former custom) of *satti*. The writer says that young and old, with one voice, exclaim that a difficult task has thus been accomplished, and that the only way of recognizing this good act is for the Government to increase the dignity of the Political Agent. He also expresses a hope "that the Government will reward the Rao Sahib for the part he has taken in this good work."

The same paper of the 2nd December states that the Chief of Pattiala is said to have gone to Multan. It is also remarked that the Maharaja of Kashmir invited him to pay a visit to that place, but the Raja of Pattiala declined the invitation.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 30th November notices that a Suba of Bajrangarh (Gwalior State) has gone on a tour towards Rampur, taking in his train Civil and Military Courts and a large collection of elephants, horsemen, &c. The appearance of this large body of men is said to have so frightened the people of Rampur that they have deserted their villages and fled to Tonk.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 27th November advocates the adoption of certain changes in village schools:—

(1.) That in each separate zila the village schools should adopt the language most in use in that particular zila.

(2.) Pupils should be taught to write letters in accordance with the custom of the place, and should receive instruction in all that may be of use to them, and which is quickly and readily acquired. For instance, in the Panjab they should learn Gurmukhi, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Nagri, in Bengal Bengali, and so on.

(3.) When pupils are tolerably proficient in correspondence and accounts, they should learn Urdu, because that language is much used in the Courts, and in the acquirement



of which much knowledge and wisdom are obtained, and it is also of great assistance in correspondence.

(4.) The Urdu grammar should be abolished, as it is not easily understood by masters, and the time occupied in learning is lost to the pupils. In lieu of it, it is suggested that the pupils should write epistolary, or what is delivered, in writing, *shakast*, &c., so that they may experience no difficulty in reading Court documents.

(5.) Instruction in *khebat*, *khasra*, and *patta* should be imparted, a plan which will make them acquainted with village work, which would be a great thing if taught in country schools, and would go far towards encouraging the villagers to send their children to schools.

The same paper publishes the letter of a correspondent, in which the writer complains that "at present there exists a serious difficulty between education and Government service," and that things have come to such a pass that natives of the highest culture succeed only with great difficulty in getting Government posts even of the lowest grade. This the writer considers "a sign of the advancement of our country," and in point of fact proves that there are more educated natives than there are posts to give them. "But," he goes on to say, "there is another class of educated men who have acquired sterling worth by dint of years of hard labour and praiseworthy perseverance, and who have, after securing for themselves Government employment, been called upon to resign on account of a slight weakness of constitution." He alludes to the ruling that "from 1874 no person shall obtain Government employment unless he procures a medical certificate, and in case of failure, even those already employed should be obliged to resign," the result being that "a number of efficient servants have lost their appointments for being short-sighted, others for being thin, and others for their want of expertness in athletic manœuvres." The writer emphatically denies that the want of a proper knowledge of gymnastics really



disqualifies such men for holding Government appointments. He is farther of opinion that the real object of Government has not been gained by the way in which its order has been, and is being carried out : that what our rulers required was that a competent medical authority should certify that candidates for Government employ are free from any serious constitutional infirmity or infectious disease, in both of which cases they would rightly be considered unfit for public employ. " But if Government really meant that native civilians, like military men, should be stout and athletic, and should, before entering Government service, produce a certificate from the Professor of Gymnastics, along with that of B.A. or M.A., in that case we would most respectfully request those at the helm of affairs to revise and amend the enactment in question, and to be a little more merciful to native civilians."

The writer concludes by saying that he can assign no reason for this order except that, "perhaps our economical Minister of Finance might have remarked in his annual report that persons of physically weak constitutions, on entering Government service, work hard for a few years, and then becoming unfit for further active work, retire on a pension, or receive a gratuity on obtaining a medical certificate, and thus occasion an unnecessary waste of public money."

The *Taj-ul-Akhbar* of the 28th November, after eulogizing Government for its benevolence in establishing so many institutions for the public benefit, offers some suggestions for the benefit of the Educational Department :—

(1.) In all country schools the children of agriculturists should be first of all instructed in the science of agriculture, the teachers to be men of experience in the art of tilling the ground, &c.

(2.) The children of Brahmans should be taught Sanskrit, in order that they may follow the profession of their ancestors.



The writer is of opinion that if these suggestions are not adopted, the said children will live to blame Government for depriving them of their ancestral rights, and teaching them what they ought not to have learnt. He concludes as follows :—

“ After gaining the necessary amount of ancestral knowledge, let them learn whatever else is desirable, which will but add glory to what is already acquired.”



The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report:—

| No. | NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS.                       | LANGUAGE.             | LOCALITY.      | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE.          | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1   | Maksud-ul-Akhbar, ...                      | Urdu, ...             | Gurgaon, ...   | Weekly, ...     | Novr. 3rd week | 1874. Decr. 1st  |
| 2   | Jalwa-i-Tur, ...                           | Ditto, ...            | Meerut, ...    | Ditto, ...      | " 24th         | " 1st            |
| 3   | Aligarh Institute Gazette, ...             | Urdu and English, ... | Aligarh, ...   | Ditto, ...      | " 27th         | " 1st            |
| 4   | Hindu Prakash, ...                         | Urdu, ...             | Amritsar, ...  | Ditto, ...      | " 27th         | " 1st            |
| 5   | Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Panjab, ...             | Ditto, ...            | Lahore, ...    | Ditto, ...      | " 27th         | " 1st            |
| 6   | Koh-i-Nur, ...                             | Ditto, ...            | Ditto, ...     | Ditto, ...      | " 28th         | " 1st            |
| 7   | Panjabi Akhbar, ...                        | Ditto, ...            | Ditto, ...     | Ditto, ...      | " 28th         | " 1st            |
| 8   | Khair Khwah-i-Oudh, ...                    | Ditto, ...            | Lucknow, ...   | Bi-monthly, ... | " 29th         | " 1st            |
| 9   | Nur-ul-Absar, ...                          | Ditto, ...            | Allahabad, ... | Ditto, ...      | Decr. 1st      | " 1st            |
| 10  | Marqar Gazette, ...                        | Urdu and Hindi, ...   | Jodhpur, ...   | Weekly, ...     | Novr. 23rd     | " 2nd            |
| 11  | Rajputana Social Science Congress Gazette. | Urdu, ...             | Jaipur, ...    | Ditto, ...      | " 27th         | " 2nd            |
| 12  | Shams-ul-Akhbar, ...                       | Ditto, ...            | Lucknow, ...   | Bi-monthly, ... | " 27th         | " 2nd            |
| 13  | Taj-ul-Akhbar, ...                         | Ditto, ...            | Ditto, ...     | Tri-weekly, ... | " 28th         | " 2nd            |
| 14  | Muhibb-i-Hind, ...                         | Ditto, ...            | Meerut, ...    | Weekly, ...     | " 4th week.    | " 2nd            |
| 15  | Oudh Akhbar, ...                           | Ditto, ...            | Lucknow, ...   | Bi-weekly, ...  | Decr. 1st      | " 2nd            |
| 16  | Roznamcha, ...                             | Ditto, ...            | Ditto, ...     | Daily, ...      | Novr. 19th     | " 3rd            |
| 17  | Ditto, ...                                 | Ditto, ...            | Ditto, ...     | Ditto, ...      | " 20th         | " 3rd            |
| 18  | Ditto, ...                                 | Ditto, ...            | Ditto, ...     | Ditto, ...      | " 21st         | " 3rd            |
| 19  | Ditto, ...                                 | Ditto, ...            | Ditto, ...     | Ditto, ...      | " 23rd         | " 3rd            |
| 20  | Vidya Vilas, ...                           | Ditto, ...            | Jammu, ...     | Weekly, ...     | " 23rd         | " 3rd            |
| 21  | Kayasth Samachar, ...                      | Ditto, ...            | Lucknow, ...   | Bi-monthly, ... | " 25th         | " 3rd            |
| 22  | Rohilkhand Akhbar, ...                     | Ditto, ...            | Moradabad, ... | Bi-weekly, ...  | " 28th         | " 3rd            |
| 23  | Muir Gazette, ...                          | Ditto, ...            | Meerut, ...    | Weekly, ...     | " 28th         | " 3rd            |
| 24  | Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Hind, ...               | Ditto, ...            | Lucknow, ...   | Ditto, ...      | " 28th         | " 3rd            |
| 25  | Karnamah, ...                              | Ditto, ...            | Ditto, ...     | Ditto, ...      | " 30th         | " 3rd            |
| 26  | Taj-ul-Akhbar, ...                         | Ditto, ...            | Ditto, ...     | Tri-weekly, ... | " 30th         | " 3rd            |



| No. | NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS.       | LANGUAGE.       | LOCALITY.  | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE.           | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|----------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 27  | <i>Dabidab-i-Sikandri,</i> | Urdu,           | Rampur,    | Weekly,         | Novr. 30th      | 1874. Decr. 3rd  |
| 28  | <i>Lawrentte Gazette,</i>  | Ditto,          | Meerut,    | Ditto,          | Decr. 1st       | " 3rd            |
| 29  | <i>Shola-i-Tur,</i>        | Ditto,          | Cawnpore,  | Ditto,          | 1st             | " 3rd            |
| 30  | <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar,</i>    | Ditto,          | Dehli,     | Ditto,          | Novr. 29th      | " 4th            |
| 31  | <i>Vrith Dhar,</i>         | Marathi,        | Dhar,      | Ditto,          | " 30th          | " 4th            |
| 32  | <i>Naf-ul-Azim,</i>        | Arabic,         | Lahore,    | Ditto,          | Decr. 1st       | " 4th            |
| 33  | <i>Urdu Akhbar,</i>        | Urdu,           | Dehli,     | Ditto,          | 1st             | " 4th            |
| 34  | <i>Nasim-i-Jaunpur,</i>    | Ditto,          | Jaunpur,   | Ditto,          | 1st             | " 4th            |
| 35  | <i>Malla-i-Nur,</i>        | Ditto,          | Cawnpore,  | Ditto,          | 1st             | " 4th            |
| 36  | <i>Anwar-ul-Akhbar,</i>    | Ditto,          | Lucknow,   | Ditto,          | 1st             | " 4th            |
| 37  | <i>Taj-ul-Akhbar,</i>      | Ditto,          | Ditto,     | Tri-weekly,     | " 1st           | " 4th            |
| 38  | <i>Murakka-i-Tahrir,</i>   | Ditto,          | Ditto,     | Bi-monthly,     | " 1st           | " 4th            |
| 39  | <i>Maksud-ul-Akhbar,</i>   | Ditto,          | Gurgaon,   | Weekly,         | Novr. 4th week. | " 5th            |
| 40  | <i>Gwalior Gazette,</i>    | Urdu and Hindi, | Gwalior,   | Ditto,          | " 29th          | " 5th            |
| 41  | <i>Patiala Akhbar,</i>     | Urdu,           | Patiala,   | Ditto,          | " 30th          | " 5th            |
| 42  | <i>Sadik-ul-Akhbar,</i>    | Ditto,          | Bhawalpur, | Ditto,          | " 30th          | " 5th            |
| 43  | <i>Agra Akhbar,</i>        | Ditto,          | Agra,      | Tri-monthly,    | " 30th          | " 5th            |
| 44  | <i>Ab-i-Hayat-i-Hind,</i>  | Urdu and Hindi, | Ditto,     | Bi-monthly,     | Decr. 1st       | " 5th            |
| 45  | <i>Samay Vinod,</i>        | Ditto,          | Naini Tal, | Ditto,          | 1st             | " 5th            |
| 46  | <i>Najm-ul-Akhbar,</i>     | Urdu,           | Meerut,    | Weekly,         | 1st             | " 5th            |
| 47  | <i>Rohilkhand Akhbar,</i>  | Ditto,          | Moradabad, | Bi-weekly,      | 2nd             | " 5th            |
| 48  | <i>Nur Afshan,</i>         | Ditto,          | Lathiana,  | Weekly,         | 3rd             | " 5th            |
| 49  | <i>Oudh Akhbar,</i>        | Ditto,          | Lucknow,   | Bi-weekly,      | 4th             | " 5th            |
| 50  | <i>Mangal Samachar,</i>    | Urdu and Hindi, | Beswan,    | Monthly,        | Augt. 1st       | " 7th            |
| 51  | <i>Lam-i-Nur,</i>          | Urdu,           | Jaunpur,   | Weekly,         | Novr. 1st       | " 7th            |
| 52  | <i>Ditto,</i>              | Ditto,          | Ditto,     | Ditto,          | 8th             | " 7th            |
| 53  | <i>Roznamcha,</i>          | Ditto,          | Lucknow,   | Daily,          | " 24th          | " 7th            |
| 54  | <i>Ditto,</i>              | Ditto,          | Ditto,     | Ditto,          | " 25th          | " 7th            |
| 55  | <i>Ditto,</i>              | Ditto,          | Ditto,     | Ditto,          | " 26th          | " 7th            |



|    |                             |     |                             |     |              |     |     |     |
|----|-----------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|-----|--------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 56 | Ditto,                      | ... | Ditto,                      | ... | Ditto,       | ... | ... | 7th |
| 57 | Hadi-i-Hakikat,             | ... | Ditto,                      | ... | Bi-monthly,  | ... | "   | 7th |
| 58 | Almora Akhbar,              | ... | Ditto,                      | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "   | 7th |
| 59 | Saiyid-ul-Akhbar,           | ... | Urdu, Hindi & Eng-<br>lish. | ... | Tri-monthly, | ... | "   | 7th |
| 60 | Khair Khwah-i-Panjab,       | ... | Urdu,                       | ... | Weekly,      | ... | "   | 7th |
| 61 | Rifah-i-Am,                 | ... | Ditto,                      | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "   | 7th |
| 62 | Jalwa-i-Tur,                | ... | Ditto,                      | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "   | 7th |
| 63 | Malwa Akhbar,               | ... | Marathi,                    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "   | 7th |
| 64 | Akhbar-i-Am,                | ... | Urdu,                       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "   | 7th |
| 65 | Benares Akhbar,             | ... | Hindi,                      | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "   | 7th |
| 66 | Akhbar-i-Alam,              | ... | Urdu,                       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "   | 7th |
| 67 | Aligarh Institute Gazette,  | ... | Urdu and English,           | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "   | 7th |
| 68 | Meerut Gazette,             | ... | Urdu,                       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "   | 7th |
| 69 | Safir-i-Hind (a new paper), | ... | Ditto,                      | ... | Pitto,       | ... | "   | 7th |
| 70 | Nur-ul-Afaq,                | ... | Ditto,                      | ... | Bi-weekly,   | ... | "   | 7th |
| 71 | Nur-ul-Anwar,               | ... | Ditto,                      | ... | Weekly,      | ... | "   | 7th |
| 72 | Urdu Dehli Gazette,         | ... | Ditto,                      | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "   | 7th |

GEORGE WAGENTREIBER,  
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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The 12th December, 1874. }



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| Year | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
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| 1970 | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7    | 8    | 9    | 10   | 11   | 12   | 13   | 14   | 15   | 16   | 17   | 18   | 19   | 20   | 21   | 22   | 23   | 24   | 25   | 26   | 27   | 28   | 29   | 30   | 31   | 32   | 33   | 34   | 35   | 36   | 37   | 38   | 39   | 40   | 41   | 42   | 43   | 44   | 45   | 46   | 47   | 48   | 49   | 50   | 51   | 52   | 53   | 54   | 55   | 56   | 57   | 58   | 59   | 60   | 61   | 62   | 63   | 64   | 65   | 66   | 67   | 68   | 69   | 70   | 71   | 72   | 73   | 74   | 75   | 76   | 77   | 78   | 79   | 80   | 81   | 82   | 83   | 84   | 85   | 86   | 87   | 88   | 89   | 90   | 91   | 92   | 93   | 94   | 95   | 96   | 97   | 98   | 99   | 100  | 101  | 102  | 103  | 104  | 105  | 106  | 107  | 108  | 109  | 110  | 111  | 112  | 113  | 114  | 115  | 116  | 117  | 118  | 119  | 120  | 121  | 122  | 123  | 124  | 125  | 126  | 127  | 128  | 129  | 130  | 131  | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 | 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 | 181 | 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 | 189 | 190 | 191 | 192 | 193 | 194 | 195 | 196 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 200 | 201 | 202 | 203 | 204 | 205 | 206 | 207 | 208 | 209 | 210 | 211 | 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 | 222 | 223 | 224 | 225 | 226 | 227 | 228 | 229 | 230 | 231 | 232 | 233 | 234 | 235 | 236 | 237 | 238 | 239 | 240 | 241 | 242 | 243 | 244 | 245 | 246 | 247 | 248 | 249 | 250 | 251 | 252 | 253 | 254 | 255 | 256 | 257 | 258 | 259 | 260 | 261 | 262 | 263 | 264 | 265 | 266 | 267 | 268 | 269 | 270 | 271 | 272 | 273 | 274 | 275 | 276 | 277 | 278 | 279 | 280 | 281 | 282 | 283 | 284 | 285 | 286 | 287 | 288 | 289 | 290 | 291 | 292 | 293 | 294 | 295 | 296 | 297 | 298 | 299 | 300 | 301 | 302 | 303 | 304 | 305 | 306 | 307 | 308 | 309 | 310 | 311 | 312 | 313 | 314 | 315 | 316 | 317 |

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